

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 39

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 4th, 1893.

An effort has been made by some very indiscreet and badly-informed journalists of this city to arouse feelings of animosity against the British and French legations for the notices sent out on Saturday last in regard to the bombardment. In the first place, these journals were guilty of an unworthy trick in concealing the fact that similar notices had been posted at the American and German consulates, advising their countrymen of the impending bombardment and of the advisability of seeking places of safety. In the second place, they ignored the possible bombardment of the city, which would certainly have followed had the Castello battery obeyed the President's orders and fired upon the squadron. This was the emergency which the foreign representatives were providing for, and their action was not only right and humane, but it was fully justified by the situation. As for the provisions made for the possible eventualities of anarchy and pillage in the city, these too were right and justifiable. It may not be complimentary, but there is no reason for believing that the experience of other South American cities under bombardment will not be repeated here under like conditions. In every instance riots and pillage have followed the overthrow of constituted authorities, and in more than one instance the prompt action of foreign squadrons has accomplished much in the protection of life and property. The instructions of the British minister were based only upon a certain eventuality. Happily that emergency has not arisen, and may never arise, but the time to provide for it is before confusion begins. Were the British minister to wait until the crises come, he would be able to accomplish nothing. And now, our excited contemporaries must permit us one word as to their theatrical protestations that anarchy and pillage will never occur here. We have thus far kept a cool head and a pair of vigilant eyes, and we must be permitted to say that no city in the world is in more danger of anarchy and pillage, under favorable conditions, than Rio de Janeiro. An enormous percentage of this population is of the character which turns out a terrible, relentless mob whenever the restraints of authority are broken down. The rank and file of the army, navy, police and national guard come from this class. We have already had assassinations and robberies without number, and there is not the slightest reason to doubt that these would be frightfully multiplied the moment authority gives way. Brazilians may feel assured that the foreign powers represented here will do nothing to offend their pride and honor, but in such an emergency they must be permitted to take the precautions which experience has demonstrated to be necessary.

THE NAVAL REVOLT.

Our last report closed with the 26th, a day of extreme excitement in the city because of the engagements at the custom-house and the probability of a general bombardment. Signs were apparent of increasing irritation on both sides, and this was enough to warrant the belief that the conflict had reached a critical stage. Through private sources we learn that the government forces suffered severely under the fire of the *Aquidaban* at the custom-house on the 25th, and in the raids on the Saude and Caju water fronts on the night

of the 27th and morning of the 28th. The newspapers, however, have made no mention of such losses, nor has the government as yet announced the loss of a single man, although mention has frequently been made of rapid firing at short range. It would seem impossible that such engagements could occur without some loss to the combatants.

From what we can gather from friends and speculators, the situation in Nictheroy is simply indescribable. The contest over the possession of the Armaço workshops has led to the destructive bombardment of that part of the city lying immediately behind the point. The people have been compelled to flee for their lives and the buildings have been much damaged by shot and shell, particularly the police barracks lying just behind the Armaço hill. The general damages, however, are not so great as reported by the partisans of the government. The government has a force of about 2,000 men at that point, with a few Krupp field pieces, and their presence is the cause of the frequent cannonading which we see from this side of the bay. The fleet is evidently trying to dislodge this force in order to secure unmolested possession of the Armaço, and thus far apparently without success. Another friend assures us that the armed forces in Nictheroy ten days ago did not exceed 600 men. And still another, an eye-witness, says that the Armaço has been in possession of the insurgents from the beginning, and that the firing is to keep the land forces away from the place.

In addition to this, which might be justified on military grounds, the fleet has gone to the extreme of firing upon the Nictheroy suburbs of S. Domingos, Itaipu and Santa Rosa, causing some loss of life, a considerable loss of property and much suffering and alarm among the people. There can be no justification for so barbarous an act, for these suburbs were defenceless in every respect. They hardly had policemen enough to keep up a semblance of authority and could not possibly have incurred the terrible penalty inflicted upon them. The only aggressive act committed was the planting of a battery of four guns at the open square in S. Domingos where a fire was opened one day to divert the attention of the fleet while the land forces made an attack on the marines landed at the Armaço. This, however, can not justify the wanton attacks subsequently made on these residence suburbs, even to the throwing of shells into the inland suburb of Santa Rosa, to which so many people had fled for safety. War is bad enough even in its most civilized aspect, but when it exhibits such acts as this, the savage and useless bombardment of defenceless towns, full of women and children, without a word of warning, it can not be condemned too severely. No cause can be just and urgent enough to warrant such acts of barbarity.

The daily record of events since the 26th has become almost wholly suppressed, and it is therefore absolutely impossible to make anything like a complete record. The *Jornal do Commercio* and *Jornal do Brasil*, under orders from the police, have given no information whatever, the *Gazeta da Tarde* and *Correio da Tarde* have been closed up by the police, and the *Gazeta de Notícias* and *Cidade do Rio* are giving but a faint indication of the events transpiring throughout the city. The *Pis* and *Tempo*, both semi-official organs, have been permitted to fill their columns with falsehood and abuse, and to color every incident to suit their own purposes. For the impartial observer both of these journals are absolutely worthless. As our purpose is that of recording events impartially we find ourselves blocked at every step by this insane policy of suppressing news and of creating history out of wanton falsehood.

The government having relinquished the idea of capturing Ilha das Cobras, there was a lull in hostilities on the 27th. Business was wholly suspended in the city and the streets wore a more deserted look than on any day since the revolt began. The principal vessels remained at their anchorages although many of the smaller vessels kept a vigilant watch on the water front, particularly above Ilha das Cobras. The situation was more critical to-day by an order from Marshal Floriano to the shore batteries to fire on every vessel coming within range. The execution of this order practically placed this city under the conditions of a fortified garrison town, subject to bombardment at any moment and without warning.

A shot from one of these small shore batteries, whose guns are too small to do any real harm, might bring a storm of shot and shell upon the city at any moment. This, of course, increased the alarm of those who realized the real meaning of the President's order, and led to the final closing of many business houses which had thus far tried to keep open. There was a meeting of many bankers and merchants who decided upon closing their establishments until the crisis had passed. In the evening firing was heard in the direction of the Saude, caused by the S. Bento battery firing upon one of the insurgent launches. It lasted but a short time and was devoid of any incident of importance. On the Nictheroy side a movement of government troops near the Armaço drew the fire of the ships for a short time.

On the early morning of the 28th a sharp engagement occurred at the Ponta do Caju, S. Christovão, which was visited by some steamers and launches of the squadron for the purpose of obtaining coal. One of the insurgent launches, the *Fulani*, had successfully carried away a loaded coal lighter at 11 o'clock at night on the 27th, notwithstanding a sharp fire from the land forces. About 5:30 a.m. the insurgents appeared in force, and for an hour the firing was incessant. The land forces, in addition to their small arms, had one cannon at Caju point and several field pieces on the hill in the Boa Vista police grounds; the insurgents used machine guns and quick-firing cannon. The result of the raid was that the insurgents captured six lighters of coal belonging to the Brazilian Coal Co., the representatives of Messrs. Cory Brothers & Co., of Cardiff. The sheds of the company on the Ilha das Ferreiros were considerably damaged. The manager promptly reported the matter to Minister Wyndham and to Capt. Lang, and then reported the loss to Messrs. Cory Bros. & Co. to be laid before the Foreign Office. Although it has been repeatedly stated that Capt. Lang had compelled the return of the coal, we can only say that no such demand has been made and that the coal has not been returned. The Foreign Office has telegraphed that an investigation will be made. As to casualties, the *Pis* of the 29th stated that not a man had been killed or wounded on the side of the land forces, but our private advices are to the effect that the losses were heavy.

Toward midday there was a renewal of firing at the Armaço, Nictheroy, and in the afternoon an unsuccessful attack was made on the Gambôa warehouses, the insurgents being credited with the intention of seizing what flour they could find. As our stock is becoming rather low, it is believed that they would have been much disappointed with the raid had they succeeded in effecting a landing. During the day a large number of sailing vessels entered the harbor anchoring below Villegaignon where they awaited the port visit which is no longer made. Telegrams were to-day received from Col. Serra Martins, Santa Catharina, dated the 27th, announcing the appearance of the *Republica* and *Pallas* off the entrance to that port. He fired a few shots at them, and then they fled. This the gallant colonel very properly calls "cowardice!"—if it really happened.

During the morning of the 29th an incident occurred on the bay which may possibly lead to serious questions hereafter. The unauthorized use of foreign flags in crossing the bay and for other purposes, had led to greater vigilance on the part of the insurgents and foreign naval vessels. A boat being seen at the customary anchorage of the *Aquidaban* flying the British flag, a launch was sent from the British flagship to investigate, and with the result of finding that it contained a torpedo and was preparing to blow up the Brazilian inroad. Two well-known Brazilian officers were of the party, an American named Bynton, an Englishman and others. It is said that the American flag was also used. As the use of a foreign flag to cover such an attempt constitutes a serious offence, the men captured will be held prisoners and will probably be severely punished. It is said that an infernal machine, in the shape of a book, or album, had been sent to Castedo de Mello a few days previously, but was detected. It is also reported that Bynton had openly talked of his intention to blow up the *Aquidaban* and of the large sum he was to receive for the service, stating that he had received 12,000\$ in advance. If this be true, he is a very poor representative of the secret service guild, for it is not customary for men of that stamp to

advertise their intentions in so public a manner as this.

The 29th passed quietly and without the slightest incident of importance. The vessels remained at their anchorages, some of them taking in coal, while on shore there was but little movement. The business houses remained closed, although some of the semi-official organs were condemning them for their timidity and lack of patriotism. Toward evening rumors were again current that the fleet had given notice of an intention to bombard the city, and a notice was posted at the German consulate advising Germans to retire from the city, which must now be considered a fortified town.

On Saturday morning notices were sent out from the British and French legations that the bombardment of Santa Cruz would begin about midday and that the people of those nationalities should at once retire from the city. A similar notice was also posted at the American consulate. The notice given by Minister Wyndham has aroused much criticism on the part of the government organs, and was as follows:

"The united forces have taken measures to protect all foreigners in the event of the town being given up to anarchy and pillage; in such case they should resort to the Palace square, where they will be protected by the joint forces of the Squadron."

Mr. Wyndham is informed that Santa Cruz will be bombarded between twelve and one o'clock, or earlier, to-day; he recommends that all British subjects should resort to places of safety without delay.

The exodus from the city was prompt and general, but comparatively few remaining after midday. It was the universal belief that the land batteries would fire on the fleet, in accordance with the President's orders, and that this would lead to a general bombardment of the city. Happily the Castello battery had the sense to keep quiet and the expected disaster was not realized. Owing to the entry of two vessels firing was not opened on Santa Cruz, until nearly 2 p.m. The *Aquidaban*, *Jivary*, *Trifino* and *Guandabira* were engaged on the side of the fleet, and against them were Forts Santa Cruz, Lage, S. João and a masked battery on the wooded hill behind the last named fort. According to one of the government papers the fleet fired 196 shots, and the forts about double that number in the two hours during which the engagement lasted. Three or four shot were dropped inside Santa Cruz, but without causing much damage as far as known. One shot struck Lagé and one shell fell inside of S. João. On the other side the vessels engaged were not struck at all, although both the *Aquidaban* and *Trifino* had narrow escapes. With the fall of evening a misty rain set in, and the pantomime came to an end. The hills about the city were covered with spectators who watched every shot with breathless interest. As an exhibition of gunnery it was not a success, but as the fleet remained above Villegaignon, the range was rather long for men who have rarely ever been drilled in target practice. Many of the shots fired by the fleet fell short, particularly those from the *Jivary* and *Guandabira*. A few shots were fired into Nictheroy during the engagement.

In view of the notices issued by foreign representatives, the following bulletin was posted toward evening by the authorities:

"Bulletins having been circulated in which the possibility is admitted of this capital being delivered over to anarchy and pillage, the government declares that it is provided with all the means for maintaining order, and that it will more hotly order shot everyone who attempts to commit a crime against private property."

On Sunday and Monday nothing occurred worthy of special mention, beyond the wanton attacks made on the British and French representatives by the *Pis* and *Tempo*, both of which are doing much to excite the masses against the foreign residents of this city. On Tuesday the *Pis* modified its tone somewhat, apparently through instructions from the government. After having questioned the motives of these diplomats, insulted the French chargé by saying that he was not competent to meet the emergency, and reported that complaints had been sent to London and Paris, it was time for the government to interfere. For less cause than this other journals have been compelled to suspend. During these two days a few shots were fired at Nictheroy, and a few in the neighborhood of Caju, but no real attack was made on the land defences. The *Aquidaban* and principal vessels remained at anchor, taking in coal. On Monday it was definitely known that the foreign representatives were trying to arrange an accord by which the city could be protected from bombardment, but it is not

yet known whether the government will consent to the very moderate suggestion that no provocation should be given on shore to draw the fire of the ships. The rumor to this effect had a decidedly beneficial effect in the city.

Yesterday many business houses were opened and much more confidence was apparent, it being generally believed that the foreign powers had intervened to prevent a bombardment. It is to be sincerely hoped that the government will not destroy this confidence, for it should be known that the foreign powers can do nothing unless Marshal Floriano yields to the compromise suggested. Intervention must be impractical, or it can not be executed. The foreign powers can not hold one man while the other pounds him. The foreign representatives here are anxious to save life and property, particularly in view of the large foreign population of the city, but they can not go beyond the material question of protection to life and property. There was but little movement on the bay during the day, but heavy firing began about 8:30 in the evening, apparently off the Armazão. At 3 o'clock this morning firing recommenced, but for only a short time. Among the passengers on the R. M. S. *Magdalena*, which arrived here on the 2nd, was Senator Ruy Barbosa, en route for Europe. The *Pitz* of this morning says, however, that he transferred his baggage to the *Aquidau* yesterday and has thus definitely cast his lot in with the insurgents. What the effect of this step will be is yet to be seen.

As these pages were being prepared for the press Thursday morning (5th), owing to delays in publishing on Wednesday, a short, sharp engagement occurred at the Gamboa, where the insurgents were trying to seize a steamer, or some lighters. We are told that the raid was successful, and that some flour was captured. During the engagement several shells from the *Trujano* fell in the city, one at the Hotel Freitas, one in the Largo da Criciaba, and one in the building occupied by our printing-office and by the rooms of the American Bible Society and Young Men's Christian Association. One of our compositors had a narrow escape, and the roof, walls and partitions of the upper floor, occupied by the Y. M. C. A., were considerably damaged. The shot was a 4-inch shell from the *Trujano*. As we go to press, notices are in circulation from the British minister advising British subjects to leave the city.

THE NEW BANK LAW.

The law approving the executive decree of December 17th, 1892, which authorized the fusion of the Banco da Republica and Banco do Brazil, revoked the rights of emission granted to other banks, etc., was signed by the Vice-President on the 27th and published on the 29th ult. The law is as follows:

The Vice-President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil makes known that the National Congress decrees and I sanction the following resolution:

ARTICLE 1.—Decree No. 1,167 of 17th December, 1892, with the modifications comprised in this law and this incorporated, is approved.

ART. 2.—The fusion realized by a majority of votes in the respective assemblies of shareholders of the Banco da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil with the Banco do Brazil, which constitutes a new establishment the Banco da Republica do Brazil, is approved.

ART. 3.—The capital of the Bank is limited to the sum of 100,000,000\$, which should be reduced within the period of 12 months to 150,000,000\$ by the receipt and redemption of new shares in payment of debts, for which authorization is given. The period of duration of the bank is 60 years.

ART. 4.—The emission privilege of the bank is hereby cancelled, in which were incorporated, by the terms of Art. 4 of the decree of 7th December, 1890, the privileges of the banks of emission, the right of emission being likewise cancelled of the Banco de Creditio Popular, created by decree of 23rd December, 1890.

ART. 5.—For the execution of the decree of 17th December, 1892, in the part which provides for the unification of the bank emission, the government is authorized to enter into an accord with the three banks of emission for the transfer of their issues and respective security deposits, in the sense of indemnifying them, for account of the resources destined to the creation of a guarantee fund, for the advantages and rights which are thus annulled, all differences in favor of the banks to be paid to account of their respective debts with the Treasury.

The indemnification will be based upon the interest of the appliers deposited, when constituted in this species of security, or upon the interest of the appliers substituted for the metallic deposits, during the period of their privileges.

ART. 6.—All the deposits of the banks of emission, existing in gold or in appliers, will be converted into appliers of gold capital and interest, of the nominal value of 1,000\$ each, drawing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly. The gold will be calculated at the exchange of the day of conversion, and the appliers at their nominal value.

ART. 7.—The appliers will be entered in the name of the Banco da Republica do Brazil, which will assume, in the hereafter, responsibility for the bank notes in circulation, reducing them to one common type within the period of 12 months, which can be extended at the discretion of the government.

ART. 8.—The interest on the appliers, paid to the Banco da Republica do Brazil, will be entered in a special fund, denominated "guarantee of emission," and set apart to cover the difference between the value of the deposits and of the notes.

The difference being covered, the Treasury will suspend paying interest. The guarantee fund can and will be employed in the transaction of the bank, and will be subject to a previous authorization of the legislative power.

ART. 9.—In case of the amicable or judicial liquidation of the Banco da Republica do Brazil, the government will assume responsibility for the notes emitted, causing them to figure as a preferred creditor over all other creditors in the guarantee fund.

The liquidation effected, the notes in circulation will be immediately substituted by Treasury notes or by metallic money, if at such time the national currency should be metallic, up to the value of the deposits, and the balance by what the guarantee fund shall produce.

In case the deposits and guarantee fund are insufficient, the government will be responsible for the balance of the emission.

ART. 10.—The Banco da Republica do Brazil is authorized to issue, up to the sum of 100,000,000\$, celulas (bonds) to bearer, of the value of 100\$ to 1,000\$, interest-bearing, payable quarterly, and authorized for a period of 20 years, the amortization beginning in the first year of the second quinquennium, and any quotas previously determined by the government.

ART. 11.—The celulas to bearer will be receivable at the public offices at their nominal value.

ART. 12.—The government shall approve the model of the celulas, which shall bear the signature of the president, or of that of whomever he shall designate, and of some director of the bank, in order that they may circulate.

ART. 13.—The payment of quarterly interest will be made upon the presentation of the document, and will be confirmed by stamping the back of the document.

ART. 14.—Excess of emission and any advance or process employed for the removal of the stamp providing the quarterly payment of interest, will constitute the crime of counterfeiting.

ART. 15.—The bank will carry to account of its common section the loan made in its celulas section in the municipal council of the Federal District.

ART. 16.—The emission of celulas is destined specially to aid industrial undertakings of whatever nature, existing in good conditions of credit and development, one-third of the emission being for those which have their headquarters in the Federal District, and the remaining two-thirds for the organized undertakings which are operating in the Federal District, having their head office in the Federal capital, shall be established and operating in the states.

ART. 17.—The Banco da Republica do Brazil will have an agency in London and agencies in the states in which there are banks of issue and will in due time establish agencies in other states.

It may also establish branches in the capitals of Europe and America whenever the necessity or advantage of establishing them shall be recognized.

ART. 18.—The Banco da Republica do Brazil will be charged with the service of the internal national debt. The Treasury balances will be deposited in the bank and it will advance to the government, on treasury bills up to the amount fixed by law, the money which may be required, on such terms as may be agreed upon.

ART. 19.—The convertibility of the notes now in circulation will be in force whenever emission is maintained at 20% for one year, or when the government paper shall cease to be legal tender.

Sole paragraph.—Until the convertibility shall be established by law of May 20th, 1875, in case of stringency in the money market, will continue in force and its maximum may be increased to double the amount now fixed.

ART. 20.—The government will enter into an agreement with the Banco da Republica do Brazil for the redemption or substitution of the government paper money. The bank will have the exclusive right to issue notes at sight to bearer in the proportion of two to one in relation to the amount of gold deposited and these notes will be convertible into specie.

ART. 21.—The contract made with the Banco da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil for the redemption of the government paper money is cancelled without compensation.

ART. 22.—Time and an abatement in interest will be allowed to banks for setting their indebtedness to the Treasury.

ART. 23.—The bank will organize its statutes in conformity with the present decree, submitting them to the approval of the government. Its board of directors will be composed of nine members, of whom the president, the vice-president and one more director will be appointed by the government and will hold office for the same period as the other directors.

ART. 24.—The president may veto any measures of the board, which fail to meet his approval, in relation to the issue service. From this veto appeal may be had to the minister of finance, whose decision will be final.

ART. 25.—All the money coined on government account will be employed in the redemption and incineration of an equivalent sum in paper money. Coinage will be gratuitous while exchange is below 27%.

ART. 26.—No bank of deposit or discount shall operate nor continue to operate unless at least 50% of its capital is actually paid up in Brazil. This provision enforces bank agencies and branches whose head offices are in foreign countries.

ART. 27.—Provisions to the contrary are hereby repealed.

Federal Capital September 23rd, 1893, 5th year of the republic.

FLORIANO PEIXOTO,
Fellidella Freitas.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

On board R. M. S. "Orillana."

September 5th, 1893.

We, the undersigned passengers of the R. M. S. *Orillana* desire to express our thanks to Captain H. W. Hayes for his most kind and courteous attention during our voyage from Liverpool. While fully appreciating the excellent accommodation and exceptionally good cuisine provided by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and also the comfort of the vessel itself, we feel that these advantages have been much enhanced by the thoughtful attention of Captain Hayes.

It is apparent to everyone that he has even inconvenienced himself in his desire to add to the comfort of the passengers and that his conduct generally has been prompted by hearty good feeling. We wish to add that the officers as a body and the engineers evidently influenced by the captain's excellent example have done everything possible to promote the pleasure and welfare of the passengers during the voyage.

(Only signed by 41 passengers.)

NOTE.—The above steamer made the remarkably quick passage of 12 days 13 hours from Lisbon to Rio de Janeiro.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The quarantine imposed against Brazilian ports at Montevideo, was abolished on the 16th ult.

—The first party of Australian immigrants for the new Paraguay colony, arrived at Montevideo on September 14th.

—The Buenos Aires *Herald* says that the amount of bank notes in circulation in Argentina on August 31st was \$306,743,628.

—A telegram of the 2nd inst from Montevideo says that the mysterious war vessel which had been seen at Cuska Kocha has left for the north.

—Official telegrams report the general subsidence of the recent revolutionary movements. Dr. Leandro Alem and other radical leaders have been placed under arrest.

—The "new" Manser rifles recently received by the Uruguayan government have arrived out to be worn-out second-hand guns, vanished up to look new. It is a "job," of course!

—Our Argentine exchanges are very unsatisfactory owing to this. They give its abate as most information of the Argentine situation as the Rio papers give of the naval revolt.

—The August returns in Montevideo show that there had been 594 births (72 illegitimate), 95 marriages and 351 deaths. There were 4,621 arrivals and 3,973 departures, and the population for the month was estimated at 222,607.

—Telegraphs and postal services are international matters with which the Brazilian government should not be allowed to play at its own sweet will. If it cannot respect the interests of its own citizens it should at least be made to respect those of foreigners. —*Montevideo Times*, Sept. 19.

—The *Southern Cross* of Sept. 8th advises its readers of the naval revolt in Rio to the effect that Cabral de Melo was in President Floriano's cabinet, and when driven out he went out and took charge of the fleet, declared rebellion and then sailed out of the harbor. At the hour of going to press the *Cross* could not say where he was.

—The man whose personal honesty is above question and who will contribute to the development of education in Argentina, ex-President Domingo Faustino Sarmiento, has been made the subject of censure and abuse at the hands of the editor of the *Southern Cross*. Our esteemed colleague whose personal amability we can vouch for, is achieving something of a reputation for narrow intolerance and bigotry in raising a question of religion in a secular. Sarmiento favored secular schools, and this the *Southern Cross* evidently considers the mother of all evils.

—On Tuesday afternoon we received the following cablegram from a most reliable source in Lisbon:—"The Brazilian government have decided to substitute the crews of the ironclads *Riachuelo* and *Benjamin Constant*, actually in London, besides those of the *Vindicta* and *Bahia*, stationed at Montevideo, by men faithful to government, partly composed of soldiers, infirm Uruguayan pupils." This cablegram evidently had for its object, the advising of the commanders of the two vessels at Montevideo, with a view of getting them to join the revolutionary vessels that are at present in Rio Janeiro. —*Revista*, Buenos Aires, Sept. 16.

—The *Razon* gives some further information about the million of silver the contracting for which is practically settled. It will be coined in the Argentine mint at Buenos Aires, and the parties interested in the negotiation are Dr. José E. Ellauri as commissioner, Torrigio & Co., who will advance the money for the cost of minting, and some Bolivians who will provide the metal from the silver mines of Huanacocha. The state will pay 57 cents for each dollar and \$100.00 for costs, transport, commission, interests, etc. The state will thus make a profit of \$330,000, and the contractors calculate to make \$55,000 to \$60,000. The new silver is to be delivered in the course of the current year. —*Montevideo Times*, Sept. 20th.

—The tobacco planters are up in arms against the finance minister, on account of his intention of recommending a reduction in the custom tariff on imported tobacco; the planters say that a decrease on the existing tariff will ruin them, as they cannot possibly compete against the Paraguayan and Brazilian tobacco. We, however, do not hold the same views, although we admit that the profits of the Argentine tobacco planter may be somewhat reduced, he will, by no means, be ruined. On the other hand, the millers are delighted at the prospect of a reduction in the tariff as this would mean a reduction on the part of Brazil of the present tariff upon Argentine flour which of late has had the Brazilian market closed against it. —*Revista*, Buenos Aires, Sept. 9th.

—Latest news from Rio de Janeiro is to the effect that a state of siege has been proclaimed, and the French abroad has informed the government that he will not allow the relief fleet to bombard the city, so the huddled revolutionists intend paying a visit to Santos, if they can leave the bay without being much damaged by the forts. —*Revista*, Buenos Aires, Sept. 9th.

—Large sums are daily voted away by the deputies in pensions to favorites. It is quite enough that a man should have borne a distinguished character, or that he should have been attached to some important family, or that he should have received a very large salary from the state for doing nothing, or that he should have fought a duel or written a piece of poetry and been declared "laureado" by the evening newspapers to entitle his widow and family to a fat pension. Ninety per cent of the business done in Congress today, as it was in the time of Juarez, is simply the giving of pensions. An ill-fated revolutionist, the son of a benchman of "el hombre fineste de Carilaba que ya se fue." It would be well if we could say of our deputies "ya se fueron." —*Southern Cross*, Sept. 15th.

—Three years ago not a single grain of wheat was exported from the port of Bahia Blanca, whilst in eight months of the present year thirty-five thousand tons have already passed through, and there still exists sufficient wheat in the market awaiting shipment that will bring this figure over to forty thousand tons for 1893, against fifteen thousand in 1892. These figures themselves are sufficient to prove the importance of this port, which has been so long hindered by the government that there is not even a small vessel to assist ships that may run aground, whilst entering the port, or which from any other cause might require help. All that has been done for this port has been by private enterprise, and it is a pity that government cannot find the means or time for paying a little attention to the port, that before long will become one of the principal export ports of the country. —*Revista*, Buenos Aires.

—Selon can the action of diplomatic claim having achieved with such promptness the arrangement of an international question as the Brazilian Minister Monteiro brought about in his two days' stay in Rivera last week. The dismissal and arrest of the police captain who commanded the party that killed Caillon, the removal of another responsible military officer by that convenient step of "accepting his resignation," and the reprinting to General Isidoro himself, who became the enemy, from the enemy and he held by the Brazilian authorities, have removed all fears of what was promising to be a nasty question between the two countries, even if it did not provoke a war. Only those on the scene of the occurrence knew how near this danger was. Both sides of the neutral zone were dotted with cantons of armed men prepared to open hostilities on the slightest provocation, and in isolation it is reported that shots were exchanged between them. The people that went to Rivera station on the arrival of the minister from Montevideo to hunt and goan, were the loudest in their cheers when he departed, and where every station on the onward journey of the train was occupied by the police to prevent hostile demonstrations there was no need for their presence on the return, the irritated feelings of the Uruguayans having been so softened by the measures adopted by Dr. Monteiro that the offence was as specifically forgotten as it had been provoked. —*Montevideo Correspondence* (Sept. 12) of *Revista*, Buenos Aires.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

SEPTEMBER 20.—*Senate*.—The Senate voted in 3rd discussion a bill authorizing the government to make deficiency appropriations to the amount of 725,000\$ for sundry purposes. The *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Augusto de Freitas made a vigorous speech in favor of passing the presidential election bill over the veto. Noisy interruptions ensued and the discussion finally became so stormy that the president suspended the sitting. Deputy Costa Machado spoke in favor of the veto and Deputy Jacob da Paizão, André Cavalcanti, Hildebrand Lima and Severino Vieira against it.

SEPTEMBER 21.—*Senate*.—The Senate voted in 3rd discussion the budget of the department of industry. Senator Mamele Victorino in a speech on the revenue bill said that the number of office-holders in Brazil has lessened than in any other declaration of the republic. This bill was voted in 2nd discussion. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputies Erico Coelho and Adolpho Gorio spoke against the veto of the presidential election bill. Deputy Glycerin said that the veto had no constitutional foundation, but that at the present time the discussion of the question has an irritating effect and he did not consider it prudent to pass the bill over the veto.

SEPTEMBER 22.—The Senate voted the revenue bill in 3rd discussion. In the Chamber of Deputies not enough members were present to form a quorum.

SEPTEMBER 23.—*Senate*.—The president of the Senate declared that, the labors of that body being ended for the present legislative session, he invited the members to meet on the 25th, on which day the session would be closed. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chair informed the house that it had received a communication from the Senate inviting the members of the Chamber of Deputies to meet on the 25th at the Senate chamber for the purpose of closing the session. Forty deputies signed the following declaration:—"We declare that we do not accept the responsibility of leaving without solution on part of Congress the bill regulating the presidential election, vetoed by the Vice-President of the republic. We have always been present for the purpose of voting on this measure and, had it been put to the vote, we should have voted against the veto."

SEPTEMBER 25.—The congressional session was formally closed and Dr. Prudente de Moraes read an address containing a synopsis of the work done

September 29.—The London National again posted to the effect that a moderate amount of coffee, the Boston people think also doing something at 10½, but closed down at mid-day. The Bristol Bank, while declining uncertain new business, was open for inquiries, but unless English houses still kept their doors closed. This was a little business doing in truck trading at 10½—10½, each reported paper reported at 10½ and counteracted at 10½ to 10½ but the English houses were still generally closed, and there seemed to be no probability of business in coffee. At the same time it is not at all impossible that exchange may "double" out if the banks continue decline business. There were neither buyers nor sellers hereabouts at the India

September 29th, 1893.

BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dated	Term, 10000	Last due	Closing quotation
10,000,000	4,680,000	35,233,238	Academia do Brazil.....	July 95	80	25/000	—
1,000,000	600,000	44,000	Alameda do Brasil.....	15/10/00—July 95	120	40/000	—
5,000,000	5,000,000	40,000,000	Auxilia.....	1/00/00—Jan. 95	250	00/000	—
2,400,000	2,400,000	34,3174	Bahia.....	20/00/00—Feb. 95	100	75/000	—
3,500,000	3,500,000	—	Banco do Brasil.....	1/00/00—July 95	200	20/000	—
1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	Banco e Lavoura.....	5/00/00—Feb. 95	40	80/000	—
2,000,000	1,435,200	3,333,650	Banco Nacional.....	9/00/00—July 95	200	10/000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Classes Laboraes.....	6/00/00—July 95	200	20/000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	Commercial de Rio de Jan.	1/00/00—July 95	100	20/000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,500	Comerciaes.....	5/00/00—July 95	100	7/000	—
200,000,000	12,000,000	350,000,000	Comercio.....	10/00/00—July 95	200	215/000	—
80,000,000	80,000,000	1,582,472	Constructura do Brazil.....	2/00/00—Feb. 95	10	18/000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	Criolo Commercial.....	6/00/00—July 95	100	160/000	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	219,037	Criolo Commercial.....	6/00/00—July 95	200	155/000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	Credito Mobil.....	2/00/00—July 95	200	50/000	—
400,000	200,000	224,388	Criolo Popular.....	14/00/00—Jan. 95	100	16/000	—
200,000,000	2,000,000	307,425	Criolo Real do Brazil.....	14/00/00—Jan. 95	100	20/000	—
100,000,000	8,000,000	707,151	Criolo Real do Brazil.....	10/00/00—Jan. 95	100	23/000	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	1,600,000	Criolo Rural de Brazil.....	7/00/00—July 95	100	12/000	—
5,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	Depositos e Descontos.....	1/00/00—July 95	100	10/000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	48,000	Franc-Brazilien.....	3/00/00—Jan. 95	40	48/000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	519,143	Instituto de Melhoramento Intellecual.....	1/00/00—July 95	100	9/000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	27,544	Lavoura e Commercio.....	7/00/00—July 95	200	110/000	—
41,500,000	6,750,000	5,000,000	Lombas e Brazilian, Lantel, Metropolitanas do Brazil.....	10/00/00—Apr. 95	100	2/000	—
100,000,000	100,000,000	1,200,000	Ministrio das Vagaes.....	10/00/00—Jan. 95	200	70/000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	—	Nacional Brazilien.....	1/00/00—July 95	80	70/000	—
3,000,000	3,300,000	44,186	Operarios.....	3/00/00—Aug. 95	10	5/000	—
12,000,000	72,000,000	—	Operarios e Rios.....	3/00/00—July 95	100	10/000	—
100,000,000	50,000,000	525,000	Populo.....	3/00/00—July 95	100	85/000	—
107,431,200	107,431,200	68,734,441	Republica do Brazil.....	5/00/00—July 95	200	120/000	—
100,000,000	100,000,000	—	Rio de Janeiro.....	1/00/00—July 95	70	70/000	—
200,000,000	4,000,000	1,000,000	Rio e Mar do Guezo.....	6/00/00—July 95	60	12/000	—
200,000,000	15,000,000	71,265,700	Rio e Hypothecaria.....	4/00/00—July 95	100	90/000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	80,833	Sociedade Bancaria.....	6/00/00—July 95	200	110/000	—
12,000,000	12,000,000	800,000	Sociedade Americana.....	10/00/00—Jan. 95	200	110/000	—
100,000,000	100,000,000	1,000,000	Uniao Brasileiro-Americana.....	10/00/00—Jan. 95	100	7/000	—

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL							
7,500,000	7,500,000	573,797	Credito Real S. Paulo	10 th Apr—July 93	700	150,000	
....	....	....	do 2 series	10 th Apr—July 93	400	24 000	
10,000,000	1,000,000	790,000	Mercantil, Santos.....	8 Nov—July 93	200	250 000	
....	2,250,000	....	do 2 series.....	2 Nov—July 93	70	40 000	
10,000,000	5,000,000	525,000	do 6 series.....	6 Nov—July 93	100	125 000	
24,000,000	7,535,999	369,182	Union S. Paulo.....	8 th Jul—Jan 94	70	75 000	

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Principal Amount	Interest payable	Date due	Banks	Nominal value	Last rate	Outstanding mortgages
27,537,200	Jan.—July	6	Credito Real do Brazil.....	1908	30 th 0	—
{	do	6	do do do do do do do do	1908	40 th 0	—
	do	6	do do do do do do do do	1908	50 th 0	—
11,064,800	Apr.—Oct.	6	Credito Real de S. Paulo.....	1908	60 th 0	—
965,300	do	7	Credito Real e Internacional	100	70 th 0	—
6,763,800	do	6	Republica do Brazil.....	100	80 th 0	50 th 0
....	do	5	do do do do do do do do	100	90 th 0	—
8,000	do	5	do do do do do do do do	100	100	—
61,136,600	May—Nov	6	Federal.....	100	110	—
8,000	Jan.—Jan.	6	Union Agricola do Brazil.....	100	120	—
9,982,200	do	6	Union S. Paulo.....	100	130	—

MILLS

[illegible]

CELLANEOUS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Contingents	Dividend paid	Withdrawal balance	Last paid	Closing quotation
1,500,000	1,500,000	510,000	Academia de Com. do Brazil	500,000—July 91	2075		
1,000,000	2,000,000	—	Academia de Farmaceutica	1,000,000—July 91	60	18 1/2	
8,000,000	2,000,000	—	Academia de Ribeiro Pires	14 7/8—July 91	60		
4,500,000	4,500,000	30,185	Banco Teotônio d.	15 1/2—July 91	75	2 1/2	
2,800,000	7,000,000	—	Banco de Minas Fluminenses	4 1/2—July 91	200	215 000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	150,000	Banco Catual de Mococa	13 1/2—Feb. 92	50	55 000	
768,400	768,400	102,532	Cafes Latifundios Fluminenses	— July 91	90	40	
6,000,000	9,100,000	30,610	Central do Brazil	4 1/2—July 91	80	40	
4,000,000	4,000,000	55,808	Centras Pastoris do Brazil	1 800—Aug. 93	60	15 000	
10,000,000	10,000,000	30,617	Ces. Brazileiro	10 1/2—Aug. 91	50	14 000	
956,800	956,800	25,453	Comercio de	5 000—Feb. 91	100		
20,000,000	20,000,000	—	Duqes de Santos	— Feb. 91	250		
60,000,000	60,000,000	12,271,614	Empazoa de Obras Publicas	15 1/2—Sept. 91	200	12 000	
12,000,000	12,000,000	45,527	Instituto de Brazil	— July 91	200		
1,500,000	1,500,000	20,125	Instituto de Commercio e Ind.	3 3/8—Feb. 93	100	20 000	
50,000,000	50,000,000	35,031,61	Machimentos do Brazil	4 1/2—July 91	200	27 000	25 1/2—Oct. 93
12,000,000	12,000,000	31,921	Min. do Rio	4 1/2—Jan. 91	1000	20 000	
5,000,000	5,000,000	59,297	Min. de S. Paulo	5 000—Aug. 92	200	30 100	
30,000,000	4,000,000	2,400,000	Metropolitana	— Mar. 91	200	80 000	
7,500,000	5,250,000	24,489	Nacional de Vigas	— July 91	100	15 000	
1,200,000	1,200,000	5,503	Nacional de Obras	5 000—Jan. 91	—	55 000	
450,000	8,750,000	—	Nova Rio R. Rio	3 3/8—July 91	200	0 000	
10,000,000	10,000,000	—	Off. Hygienica do Brazil	— July 91	40	2 000	
10,000,000	20,000,000	20,000	Rio de Brazil	3 000—Jan. 93	60	35 000	
10,000,000	2,000,000	26,677	Sacramento do Rio	12 1/2—Jan. 91	70	35 000	— 16
8,000,000	4,000,000	61,373	Servicos Municipaes	6 1/2—Jan. 91	30	30 000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	24,017	Torres Benfite	5 000—Jan. 93	80	35 000	30 000—
1,000,000	10,000,000	47,710	Uniao Ind. Ex. do Braz	4 000—July 91	500	5 000	

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

